

April 13, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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The arrest of 34 persons and confiscation of close to \$5,000 in a gambling raid by St. Paul, Minn., police in July.

The arrest in May by Columbus, Ohio, police of 34 pimps, prostitutes, and gamblers in a series of raids.

The arrest in May of 24 persons and confiscation of about \$5,000 in a gambling raid in West New York, N.J., and the arrest of 67 men in April in a gambling raid in East Newark, N.J., both raids being conducted by the New Jersey State Police.

The arrest of 14 bolita operators by the Internal Revenue Service in the Tampa, Fla., area in April.

The arrest by St. Louis, Mo., police of 24 persons in 2 gambling raids in April.

The conviction in March of 60 gamblers in Nashville, Tenn., municipal court.

The arrest of 15 gamblers by Dade County, Fla., sheriff's officers, and the arrest of 11 persons by Philadelphia, Pa., police, both in March.

The FBI also passed on considerable information to law enforcement agencies in other countries, especially Italy and Canada, during 1965. Several arrests made in these two countries during the year were based in part on information supplied by the FBI.

THE ENEMY IS ON THE DEFENSIVE

The war on organized crime has not been won, but the enemy has been engaged and is on the defensive. Many law enforcement agencies are cooperating closely to destroy the evil of organized crime.

To accomplish this, however, law enforcement must have greater public support.

Laws relating to gambling, loan sharking, business frauds, and other vices need to be revised and updated in some areas. Organized gambling is not going to be stopped with token fines which really amount to nothing more than a license.

The public should be alert to the need for legislation essential to the war on organized crime and insist on its passage. But the greatest contribution the citizens can make is to refuse to deal with the gambler, the loan shark, and other salesmen of the underworld and to report what they know about illegal activities.

THE SITUATION IN VIETNAM

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I rise to speak briefly on the situation in South Vietnam—the confrontation of the Buddhists and the regime of General Ky—although its outlines are not clear.

It may well be, as some in the administration have said, that the struggle between factions in South Vietnam is a healthy sign representing the desire of the people to secure a more representative and democratic government. But these riots and demonstrations pose serious military and political problems for the United States. It is obvious that, if they are not composed, the struggle will withdraw South Vietnamese forces from the battle and will obstruct and endanger the efforts of the U.S. forces.

The attack on the air base at Saigon—which I have visited twice in the last 4 months, and which is susceptible to other attacks—may well be the forerunner of continuing attacks on Saigon. Obviously, the U.S. forces will protect themselves. But it is difficult to see how they can prosecute the war under such circumstances.

It is an obvious political fact that if the people of South Vietnam are not

willing to defend their country, the United States cannot do so for them.

I note that one of the Buddhist leaders has suggested that a constituent assembly be elected from that area of South Vietnam which is not under the control of the Vietcong, and where, presumably, a free vote could be had; and that, when elected, the constituent assembly express the will of the people who would elect them on two questions:

First, whether South Vietnam wishes to continue the war; and, second, whether they wish U.S. participation in the struggle.

I see nothing wrong in this proposal. In fact, I think it is a very good proposal, for if the people in areas in South Vietnam who are free from control of the Vietcong do not want to continue the war, do not want the United States to participate in the war and assist them, it is also obvious that the people of the entire area of South Vietnam do not want us to be there.

Our country has acted honorably in Vietnam, as I see it, over a period of 10 to 15 years. It has kept its promises and commitments, whether one considers them express or implied. No men have ever fought more bravely and with greater sacrifice than American forces in Vietnam.

I have felt sympathy for the President of the United States because, in great measure, he inherited this situation. Looking back upon this situation, it seems to me the decisive time of escalation of the war was when in 1962, the United States committed 6,000 troops, under the advice of General Taylor to meet the increased attacks of the Vietcong and from North Vietnam.

Now we have a situation where the United States must reach new decisions if South Vietnam cannot settle its political problems.

If the people of South Vietnam do not want to continue the struggle, it is obvious that the United States should not continue it for them.

We have acted honorably, but we cannot defend people who are not willing to defend themselves. And a government which cannot gain the support and confidence of the people cannot act for the people.

RESTRICTED EXPORTS OF HIDES

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the recent action by the Department of Commerce to restrict exports of cattle hides, calf and kip skins, and bovine leathers has resulted in loss to everyone but the shoe manufacturers.

A cattle hide from a 1,200-pound steer weighs about 78 pounds and the effect of the order will cost the cattleman about \$3 or \$4 per head. The consumer, based on recently announced shoe prices, will be paying \$2 or \$3 more per pair.

I have a letter from a constituent who has been paying \$30 a pair for a special shoe for some time. The new price is \$34.

The Federal Government will lose dollar sales of hides for export, which will further reduce our balance of payments.

Hides are the most important by-product of cattle slaughter. The last figures I have available are for the year 1963, at which time shipment of hides from cattle processing plants was valued at \$150 million.

Less than 2 years ago Government officials were urging industry to step up its efforts to export beef in order to strengthen the market for cattle. While export markets for fresh beef have not materialized, hide sales abroad have expanded. In view of their importance, it is difficult to see why hide exports are not as welcome as beef.

Granting that there is concern regarding the mounting fires of inflation, it appears most inappropriate that hides would be singled out as a scapegoat, simply because they are a commodity on which machinery happened to be available for imposing a regulation that would depress prices.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record two tables published by the U.S. Department of Commerce in regard to the U.S. cattle hide supply and disappearance and U.S. cattle hide exports.

I also ask unanimous consent to include as a part of my remarks an editorial entitled "Those Hide Export Quotas," which was published in the Washington Post of April 13, 1966.

There being no objection, the tables and editorial were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. cattle hide supply and disappearance

[In millions of hides]

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965 preliminary	1966	
					No quotas	With quotas
Appearance from:						
Commercial cattle slaughter.....	26.1	27.2	30.8	32.3	31.8	
Other domestic sources ¹	3.1	2.2	3.3	3.8	3.1	
Imports.....	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	
Total.....	29.6	29.7	34.3	36.3	35.1	
Disappearance:						
Exports of cattle hides.....	7.1	8.0	11.5	13.3	14.0	11.5
Cattle hide leather produced.....	22.5	21.7	22.8	23.0	21.1	23.6
Total.....	29.6	29.7	34.3	36.3	35.1	35.1

¹ Includes hides from farm slaughter, fallen animals, and heavy calves, plus net change in inventories at all levels. Note 1966 estimates based on Department of Commerce press release dated Mar. 11, 1966, announcing export quotas for hides.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and the Tanners' Council.

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U.S. cattle hide exports, by destination
(In thousands of hides)

Destination	1965	1964	1962
Western Hemisphere	1,907	1,895	1,170
West Germany	1,235	1,271	571
Netherlands	1,705	1,543	963
United Kingdom	606	316	37
Spain	363	263	51
France	126	146	47
Italy	624	414	63
Scandinavia	78	89	14
Other Western Europe	333	214	42
Russia and Eastern Europe	1,823	676	875
Japan	3,777	3,811	3,008
Turkey	351	469	100
Other	321	396	177
Total	13,309	11,503	7,118

Source: Compiled from U.S. Department of Commerce by the Tanners' Council.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 13, 1966]
HIDE EXPORT QUOTAS

Early in March the administration, disturbed by gathering signs of inflation, imposed quotas on the export of cattle hides, calf and kip skins and the leather made therefrom. The purpose of the action, for which the authority of Export Control Act of 1949 was invoked, is to prevent a shortage of hides that would result in sequential increases in the prices of leather and shoes. But it is already apparent that this hasty intervention by the Government will not yield the desired results.

About 3 weeks after the quotas were imposed by the Commerce Department, it was announced that the shoe industry had promised the Council of Economic Advisers to exercise restraints in pricing so long as the domestic prices of hides and leather are held down by export controls. Two days later, however, the manufacturers participating in the National Shoe Fair announced increases that will add an estimated \$1 to \$2 a pair to the retail prices of men's and women's shoes.

And while shoe prices advance, the burden of a larger domestic supply of hides falls squarely on the cattle growers. As might have been anticipated, hide prices fell sharply in the domestic markets and rose in the foreign markets that rely upon American exports.

Surely the manufacturers are profiting by the administration's ad hoc attempt to control the price of shoes. But is anyone else? The income of the cattle growers is lower than it otherwise might be. Our foreign trading partners are now compelled to pay higher prices for hides and leather, especially that of lower quality which is not consumed in this country. And U.S. exports are being reduced at a time when a deterioration of the trade balance is feared.

After much protest in Congress, the Department of Commerce has announced a public hearing on April 13 in which all interested parties are invited to submit their views on the export controls. This is indeed a strangely inverted procedure. First the Government interferes with the operation of a highly competitive market. Then it inquires into the effects of intervention, effects that it could have predicted by careful economic analysis. Rather than waste more time and money—to say nothing about the violation of liberal principles in international trade—the export quotas on hides should be quietly abandoned.

THE SCHOOL MILK AND SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, there appeared on Monday, March 7, in the Minneapolis Tribune, a very interesting editorial entitled, "How To Feed the Schoolchildren." It raises a point which I

would hope all of us could consider with care when the Child Nutrition Act is debated. As is the office of every Senator, I am sure, my office has been receiving much correspondence protesting the cutback in the school milk and school lunch programs which are contained in the administration proposals in the Child Nutrition Act.

It is very regrettable, in my judgment, that what could be a most worthwhile addendum to our present authorities should be linked to a retrenchment program directed against operations in our school systems of the excellent school lunch and school milk programs which command such widespread community support.

In fact, last year in my subcommittee there was a consensus of opinion that we ought to proceed also with a school breakfast program, for there are thousands of little boys and girls across this land who go to school every morning without a crumb of breakfast. In fact, our investigation in the District of Columbia showed that there are scores and scores of such children here.

It may be recalled that last year I made a report on the floor of the Senate on the need for a breakfast program. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was questioned as to what could be done under the existing authorizations to provide breakfasts where needed.

I was delighted some weeks ago to read the statement by the President of the United States in support of a school breakfast program. However, I do regret that his request under Child Nutrition Act was coupled with a proposal by the President to cut back the school milk program as well as the lunch program.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, I shall press, not for the contraction of the program, but the expansion of the program.

I have been heard to say before, and repeat, that I have always been in favor of food for hungry children in other lands. I shall continue to support it. But I am not going to support a program that will not provide the same food for little boys and girls in the United States who need it just as much as do children in foreign nations. I shall be heard to say more on the subject when we consider the nefarious Foreign Aid bill, which the administration has already sent to Congress.

We need more domestic aid programs, and our money must be used for them instead of for the foreign aid program, where hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money are being squandered. We must divert that waste into good programs in the United States until the foreign aid program is cleaned up. I use the words "cleaned up" advisedly.

If I were moved to make these comments as a result of the editorial which I shall ask to be included in the Record relative to the problem of cutting back the milk program for American schoolchildren.

As chairman of the Education Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I of course,

have a deep interest in legislation designed to help our schools perform their educational task even though the legislation is considered before other Senate committees. It would be my hope that the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as it works upon this proposal, could so change the Child Nutrition Act as introduced as to retain the new and worthwhile concepts while discarding concepts which have their roots in the budgetary rather than the child benefit doctrines.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial to which I have referred be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 7, 1966]
HOW TO FEED THE SCHOOLCHILDREN

Through the confusion of widespread protest against President Johnson's proposals to cut back Federal support of school lunch programs and the special milk program, it is important to take a clear look at his additional, positive recommendations.

In his child nutrition bill, the President is asking Congress to appropriate funds for feeding schoolchildren who do not get adequate food at home and cannot afford the low-cost, subsidized school lunches and extra milk now served in many of the Nation's schools. His new plan would offer school breakfasts in pilot programs and very inexpensive or free lunches for 1.5 million children. The total new child nourishment program, for which he is asking about \$56 million, would include grants for school kitchen and lunchroom facilities in low-income areas, experimental feeding at summer playgrounds, and aid to State education departments for related work.

Children who do not get an adequate breakfast or lunch at home, and who cannot pay the usual school-lunch charge, obviously should have food provided for them. Supplementing their present meager diets will increase their capacity for education as well as their level of health.

But the whole school-lunch subject is complicated and sensitive. How extensive should the food systems be? How should the costs be divided—among parents, local schools, State and Federal Government? If children in low-income, diet-deficient families are to be offered free meals, how are they to be identified and served, along with the paying customers?

Much more useful than complaints at this stage would be calm analysis by officials of separate school districts and State education departments of exactly what is needed today and how it might be achieved. With this kind of information, Congress might be able to redesign the administration bills to suit the circumstances.

FORT VANNOY JOB CORPS INSTALLATION IN GRANTS PASS, OREG.

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, it was with a great deal of pleasure that I received two fine letters from Grants Pass, Oreg., expressing praise for the successful operation of the Fort Vannoy Job Corps installation located in that city.

I ask unanimous consent that these letters of commendation, signed by Josephine County Commissioner Donald G. McGregor, together with certain attachments, and by Sister Rita, S. A., Superior, Franciscan Sisters of the Atone-